

THE Organized FARMER

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No. 14

JR. F.U.A. ANNUAL CONVENTION PRE-REGISTRATION FORM

I will attend the Jr. F.U.A. Convention at Gold Eye Lake on July 2-3.

Name.....

Address.....

Age.....

Please check..... I will be sponsored by
a local. (Local No.....)

GENERAL SCIENCES

JUNIOR FARM LEADER OF THE YEAR AWARDS

• All who enter are to attend the Jr. F.U.A. Convention at Gold Eye Lake July 2-3, with Local sponsorship.

• Contestants must be members of either the F.U.A., F.W.U.A., or Jr. F.U.A.

• Entrants must be between 18 and 27 years of age inclusive.

• Winners have their choice of awards:

1. First prize is choice of a scholarship to the Western Co-op College in Saskatoon, or to the Leadership Techniques Course at Banff; or a trip to the Montana Farmers' Union Junior Camp. The winner will also receive a \$25 cash award, and a trophy.

2. The two runners-up will each receive one of the remaining awards.

• These contestants are to be sponsored by the locals which enter their names in the contest. This is to include board (about eight dollars) and transportation.

• Locals are urged to enter young people from their areas. This can only benefit the person taking part, and it will undoubtedly benefit the whole farm movement.

Hog Plebiscite Lost In Saskatchewan

An extremely light vote, and an almost even split between those opposed and those in favor, has handed the Saskatchewan Hog Marketing Board Plan a severe set-back.

In the plebiscite held May 9, only 8,356 hog producers cast ballots. It had been expected that between 17,000 and 25,000 producers would turn out at the polls.

Four thousand one hundred and seventy-seven were in favour of the measure, while 4,179 were against it. A 60 per cent favorable vote was needed to implement the compulsory plan.

This government supervised

plebiscite followed six months of extensive campaigning, for and against the proposed plan. The Board was backed extensively by the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union with support from the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, and other co-operative organizations.

According to The Canadian Press, an analysis of the vote showed that 80 per cent of total hog marketings were represented. However, there was no indication that either the large or the small producers as a group had tended to vote against the plan. Rather, it seemed that the split was the same in both groups.

CIS MANAGEMENT SERVICE PROVIDED FOR KELOWNA BASED MUTUAL COMPANY

A unique management agreement has been signed by Co-operative Insurance Services (CIS Ltd.) representing Co-op Life and Co-op Fire and Casualty, and Fruit Growers Mutual Insurance Company of Kelowna, B.C.

Under the agreement formalized at Kelowna, April 30, Co-op Insurance will provide management services for Fruit Growers Mutual, while the Kelowna company retains local autonomy and complete control over its own operations.

The agreement represents a new concept in management co-operation. It gives Co-op Insurance the authority usually delegated to a company manager. The management provided will be answerable at all times to the Board of Directors of Fruit Growers Mutual.

It is common today to see large companies taking over smaller companies which are struggling to serve a local area. But it is unusual to see a large national company offering the advantages of its size and experience to help a smaller one grow, yet maintain its own identity.

George Viereck, president of Co-operative Insurance Services, calls the move an excellent example of how co-ops can and should work together for mutual benefit.

In this case the agreement solves a threat which Fruit Growers Mutual could soon face of being swallowed up by some large private company and offers them a chance for a greatly increased rate of growth and expansion of services. At the same time it allows Co-op Insurance to set up life insurance operations in the B.C. Interior and gives the Companies a working agreement with a thriving local co-op in a large and prosperous area.

Fruit Growers Mutual was started in 1955 by the people involved in fruit growing and processing in the B.C. Interior, to

provide themselves with insurance at rates determined by their own experience. Insurance rates of other companies at that time were considered unjustifiably high by the people of the Interior.

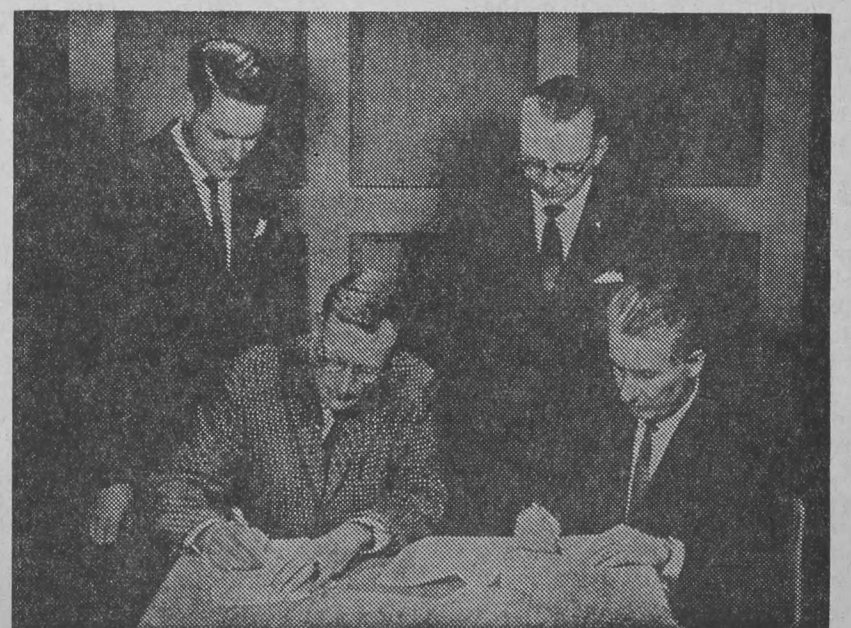
Most of the required share capital was put up by the B.C. Fruit Growers Association, and a

mutual company was formed. It started small—in fact the first claim paid was more than twice the earned income at that time. But the Company has grown steadily. It offers auto, fire, personal property, commercial and hail insurance.

Fruit Growers Mutual has all the advantages of a local co-op. The company knows the people it is serving—in fact it grew from among them. It can provide rates based on the experience of its people. Control remains in the hands of those it serves and their money is put to work to their own best advantage.

However it also has problems—those facing every local or-

LOCAL COMPANY RETAINS INDEPENDENCE



Nigel R. C. Pooley (left), president of Fruit Growers Mutual and George Viereck, president of Co-operative Insurance Services sign the management agreement under which CIS will provide management services for Fruit Growers Mutual, while the Kelowna company retains local autonomy and control over its own operations. Looking on are Hugh B. Earle, Fruit Growers' Mutual secretary and manager of the new CIS Kelowna branch and G. Lloyd Matheson, CIS general manager.

A meeting of a Cabinet Committee with the Joint A.F.A.-F.U.A. Hog Marketing Committee was held in Edmonton on May 27.

It was generally agreed that a serious problem exists in the marketing of hogs, and that joint studies should be made of the procedures and powers of the Marketing of Agricultural Products Act.

It was therefore mutually agreed that the Hog Marketing Plan Plebiscite would be deferred.

The Alberta Hog Marketing Committee met again later, and issued this statement:

While the proposed plebiscite has been deferred, this does not mean that the marketing board idea has been dropped.

On the contrary, it is the intention of the Hog Marketing Committee that a postponement will be used to give time to re-draft, and develop the marketing board plan in the light of producer criticism and possible changes in the Agricultural Products Marketing Act.

It is hoped that this re-draft will be a more workable, and more acceptable basis for hog producers to go ahead with setting up a marketing agency in Alberta which can do the kind of marketing job the industry needs.

Just when a plebiscite will take place depends on the speed with which the re-draft, and the study of the procedures and powers of the Act, can be completed. The Hog Marketing Committee will work closely with the Provincial Government in all phases of this study.

The various organizations involved in the campaign for a Hog Marketing Board in Alberta, in particular the F.U.A. and the A.F.A., will reconsider the principle of marketing boards at their annual meetings; particularly in the light of the educational program which has been conducted throughout the province. By that time, it is hoped that preliminary steps can have been taken to bring about the kind of central marketing agency which the Alberta hog industry so desperately needs.

BRING THIS UP AT YOUR MEETING!

ganization in competition with large national and international companies. It faces the challenge of sales gimmicks, rate wars, new "extras" which private companies can afford to offer as a lure to prospective policyholders. These techniques do not present an immediate threat to Fruit Growers Mutual, but the Board of Directors can see it coming.

Bigness has its advantages too. A large national organization, such as Co-operative Insurance Services has the experience, resources, highly trained technical personnel and specialized equipment to cut costs to a minimum and offer the widest variety of insurance lines.

Co-operative Insurance Services has branches, offices and representatives across Canada. The CIS Group of Companies were organized by members of the co-operative and credit union movements to provide their members and the public with the best possible low cost insurance. The Companies now offer a complete line of auto, life, personal property and commercial insurance.

The combined advantages of bigness and local appeal could set a trend in management co-operation... an example which other co-ops may find useful in their fields. A national company can provide facilities, technically specialized personnel and experience which a local company cannot otherwise obtain. At the same time, a local co-op has the advantages of knowing the people it serves, their individual needs and problems. Co-op Insurance and Fruit Growers Mutual feel that the management agreement will provide both companies with these advantages and will result in the best possible insurance service for the people of the B.C. Interior.

FARMERS' UNION
OF ALBERTA

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Drayton Valley
Meeting

Sub-District 4 of District 5 FUA Convention was held in the Drayton Valley Elks Hall April 17th, Convention opened with registration after which Roy Getson, District Director, spoke stressing that membership was vital, as from the local level comes the opinions and needs which guide the officials at higher levels. "So we must work together if we are to get results," he said.

Mike Namchuk was elected sub-district director by acclamation, with Otto Hanson as alternate. Six locals gave reports on activities.

Mrs. Mary Kotscherofski, alternate FWUA Director, spoke on the role of women in FUA and FWUA work. "Women are needed on the County Team, especially on Committees for Jr. FUA work such as Gold Eye Lake Camps, Education, Health and Welfare," she said.

Charles White, Jr. FUA Director showed the slides of Gold Eye Lake Camp and answered many questions on the Camp. He also explained the aims of A.R.D.A. Any suggestions to this project should be made to A.R.D.A. committee at Stony Plain. One of its future projects is to be community pastures in the area.

Herb Kotscherofski, FUA Executive member, spoke about the proposed Hog Marketing board.

Fifty-three delegates attended. Lunch was served by the ladies of the Drayton Valley FUA.

Nitrogen
Management
In Ontario

Nitrogen is a key factor in farming today and a farmer's success in "profitable" farming depends on his ability to manage it successfully.

Prof. T. H. Lane of the Department of Soil Science, Ontario Agricultural College, says anhydrous ammonia as a source of nitrogen fertilizer for direct application to the soil has been used by the Ontario farmer since the mid-1950's.

Usage has risen from more than 900 tons in 1956 to more than 6,000 tons in 1962.

But Prof. Lane cautions that proper functioning of nitrogen requires that the other essential plant foods such as phosphorus, potash, calcium, magnesium must be available to crops.

What is anhydrous ammonia? The "anhydrous" means without water. The chemical consists of 82 per cent nitrogen by weight, or in other words, Prof. Lane explains, 82 pounds of nitrogen in each 100 pounds of material.

For fertilizer use, anhydrous ammonia is stored, transported and handled as a liquid by keeping it under high pressure. It is metered as a liquid through tubes on applicator bars into the soil at a depth of four to six inches when the soil is mellow at that depth.

Leadership Awards, Debates
Featured at Junior Convention

Farm union locals this year are urged to sponsor their young people to the 15th Annual Junior FUA Convention, being held this year again at Gold Eye Lake, 110 miles west of Red Deer on July 2-3.

Features of the 1964 Convention will be the new Alberta Junior Farm Leader of the Year Awards, and the Junior Debates.

The Junior Farm Leader Award is aimed at encouraging wider participation in the Junior Convention, and is intended to give recognition to the efforts of rural youngsters in their communities. Any members of the FUA, FWUA or Junior FUA between the ages of 18 and 27, except those holding a position on any of the Union Boards of Directors, are eligible for the awards. These persons should be entered by FUA, FWUA or Junior FUA locals.

Winner of the Junior Farm Leader Award will receive a trophy, a twenty-five dollar cash award, and one of three scholarships; to the Western Co-op College in Saskatoon, to the Leadership Techniques Course at Banff, or to the Montana Farmers' Union Junior Camp. Second and third place winners will also receive one of these scholarships.

DEBATES

Because of regional groupings, proval and interest is the teen camps. This is an attempt to reach our young adults between the ages of 16 and 21, with a program designed to develop better citizens. This year's theme is "As Young Adults, Let's Discuss Our Role in Today's Society." The program will include leadership skills, citizenship, conservation of natural resources, highway safety, careers in agriculture and co-operatives, recreation, etc. Staff members will be provided by the farm and co-operative organizations in the province. Gold Eye Camp will certainly be like a beehive during the summer months.

The National Farmers Union met with the Transport Minister Pickersgill on the matter of rail transportation in Winnipeg May 13th. Two points of discussion raised in the meeting were, why the railway rationalization authority was established in view of the presently existing Board of Transport Commissioners? Why does the Federal Government purpose to place such an authority under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Agriculture? Your organization was ably represented by the vice-president, Andres H. Anderson.

(Continued on page 7)

the Junior FUA Debates will have only three teams in the finals instead of the original five entries. Two teams entered from District 9 (Wetaskiwin) will debate in June to determine which one will represent the District. The winner will go against District 10 (Olds). The winner in this second tustle will advance to the final.

Because the District 2 (Peace River) and District 5 (Stony Plain) entries are alone in their respective regions, they advance automatically to the finals at the Junior FUA Convention.

Farmers' Day -
When We Salute
Agriculture

By Paul Babey

Since my last report, moisture conditions have improved tremendously and germinating conditions for the newly planted crop are excellent. Unseasonable low temperatures and wet weather have delayed progress in seeding, but a return to settled weather will give farmers an opportunity to catch up. It appears that the majority of the wheat seeding was completed in good time and will be followed by a concentrated effort to sow coarse grains, rapeseed, etc.

During the spring rush local meetings have decreased in number. We anticipate that these will soon be revived as Locals, Sub-districts and Districts prepare for their annual District Parliaments. Also many locals are presently laying plans for the most significant holiday of the year, Friday, June 12th.

Why should Farmers' Day be regarded as a prominent holiday? Because agriculture without question was one of the first industries that Alberta developed. Agriculture paved the way for the development of all other industries in this province, and still ranks third in gross returns. It was the only attraction that brought people to Canada in the early years. After all, of what value would any amount of territory be if it was not for the people who inhabit it?

The timing of Farmers' Day (2nd Friday in June) raised some opposition when it was declared a holiday. There could not be a more appropriate time in my opinion. This is the first work-break of the summer's rush. Spring work is just completed, and it is too early to start haying. The farmer stands viewing his field changing from the powdery black loam to a lawn green. A feeling of satisfaction comes over him, for he knows that with the assistance of the "Creator" he will be able to provide for himself, his family and needy people elsewhere. This is a time when the countryside is at its finest, a time when people in agriculture set down their tools, and celebrate Farmers' Day—saluting the basic industry providing necessities for every human on this earth.

DRY GRAIN

One recent development that will receive discussion at district conventions is contained in the circular from the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. The Board has directed the Chief Grain Inspector to convert the testing of wheat to the air-oven standard. The moisture testing of wheat on the oil distillation method (Brown-Duvel) has been at variance with accepted international standard methods of moisture testing for about 30 years. The air-oven standard method gives moisture test results 0.5% higher on red spring wheat and 0.2% higher on amber durum. It means that wheat harvested this fall will have to test 14% or less if farmers want to receive dry grade.

Farm people should give consideration to what effect if any, this moisture testing system could have on our future grain sales. Would it not be economically feasible to dry Canadian grain at terminals if certain hot and humid countries who are importers of Canadian grain desire a specified low moisture content? Is the change in regulations going to impose a hardship on the farmers? Will it encourage harvesting of grain with a higher moisture content? If a farmer cannot get a dry grade he will be tempted to harvest in upper limits allowable for classification as tough almost bordering on damp. It is regrettable that the Board did not provide for consultation with the grain trade and farm organizations before issuing the order.

F.U. & C.D.A. TEEN CAMPS

F.U. & C.D.A. has been in existence for five years. While it is difficult to pin point any specific results, the fact that farm and co-operative organizations have demonstrated that they can work together towards a common goal is certainly an achievement. The attempt to train people for more effective leadership and make more aware of the purpose of farm organization is not an easy task, nor is it going to be done overnight. The only solution is to continue mobilizing all our resources through collective action towards a common objective.

One project that is meeting ap-

Message to District 10

Pension Plan, Welfare, Crop Insurance Are Topics at District 10 Convention

Once again plans are being finalized for the annual FUA District 10 Convention to be held at the Olds Agricultural and Vocational College on Monday, June 15, commencing at 10:00 a.m. sharp.

May we again emphasize the need and importance each Local in our District be represented and urge that you send your full quota of delegates, one for every ten members of your local. The annual District 10 Convention is the clearing house for your ideas and your resolutions.

Noon luncheon and afternoon coffee will be served at the College by the College staff at a nominal cost.

Topics for the day will be 'Farm Organization and Where Do We Go From Here,' 'Crop Insurance,' 'The Canada Pension Plan and The Pitfalls of Welfare.'

Enclosed you will find a copy of all the resolutions that have been received to date for study. Any further resolutions that you wish to present at the Convention must be endorsed by your FUA or FWUA Sub-District Director.

We hope your local will consider sponsoring one or two students, between the ages of 16 and 21 to the Teen Camp at Gold Eye—July 26 - August 1. Also keep in mind the Junior FUA Convention July 2nd and 3rd, and the Citizen Seminar for young adult leaders—August 9th to 15th.

Come and voice your opinions.

—FUA District 10 Board

ENTRY FORM

Junior Farm Leader of the Year

Deadline for returning applications to Central Office June 10, 1964

Name (Mr., Mrs., or Miss) _____

Address _____ Local No. _____ Age _____
(age limit 18-27)

Marital status _____ Years lived on farm _____

Member of the F.U.A. since _____ Father's name _____

Community activities _____

Sports you participate in _____

Letter of recommendation from minister or teacher must accompany this entry.

Secretary of sponsoring local _____ Address _____

SPECIAL SECTION

KEEP THIS SECTION

THAT "ONE VOICE"

... HOW DO WE GET IT?

Here, including excerpts from the Western Producer, is a very much condensed version of the report of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture Committee which studied Farm Organization in Alberta last year. The committee members, Arnold Platt, Leonard Nesbitt, and Senator Donald Cameron, studied the needs of Alberta farmers for organization to advance their social and economic welfare, and made some recommendations for changes in existing organizations to better achieve this objective.

At the F.U.A. annual convention in Calgary last year, Mr. Platt said that the enigma facing farm organizations in Alberta is the lack of opportunity for participation by the individual farmer in the solving of the problems which the agricultural industry has before it. Following is a summary of the committee's findings, and some suggestions:

CURRENT PROBLEMS

The report said the greatest need for progress in farm organization in Alberta is in providing for meaningful participation by individual farmers in the affairs of the organization. Alberta is not lagging behind other provinces in this field but there is need for improvement.

The farmers union is the organization that should provide the greatest opportunity for member participation. Theoretically it does so but in practice their country organization leaves much to be desired. The basis is the local, which can be small or large; blessed with good leadership or none at all; free to contribute both locally and provincially or do nothing and left to its own devices to obtain financial resources, leadership training and programming assistance."

As a result the committee found excellent locals, poor locals, good locals and great areas where there were no locals at all.

The committee concluded the local is useful but too small to serve as the basis of farm organization. The sub-district appeared to the committee to be a more sensible basis for farm organization. Districts were too large and often not natural geographical areas. Duties of district directors were too onerous.

The report noted that provincial and large regional co-operatives also faced problems. The reason given was that these co-operatives lacked local organization and were reluctant to repair this lack because it might lead to conflict with the farmers' union. The co-operatives sought to fill the gap by setting up local advisory committees where local opinion could

be assessed, and through co-operating with the farmers' union in establishing the Farmers' Union and Co-operatives Development Association.

This latter organization is the educational arm of the FUA with the participation of co-operatives in helping plan and finance its activities. This organization has had some success but has been hampered by the "unsatisfactory county organization" of the FUA.

Studying the question of relationship between the FUA and the Alberta Federation of Agriculture the committee said it feels the federation has done an excellent job of co-ordinating the thinking and feeling of farm organization in Alberta. Lack of understanding by individual farmers of the role of the federation is not surprising because except in the case of commodity groups, there has been little effort to inform members about the work of the federation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

• That the basic unit of local organization be the county or municipal district with the county board consisting of farmer elected representatives of each of the member groups of the federation and that at the provincial level present functions of the federation and the farm union be incorporated into a new unit, a new farmers' organization.

• All officials of the new farmers' organization should be farmers and elected farmers.

• Farm union locals would remain in their present form but would be under the direction of the county organization and would be of sufficient size to be able to

carry on with the reasonable degree of success.

• The board of the county organization would consist of a chairman and vice-chairman plus perhaps 10 representatives of the individual members elected at the annual meeting, and a delegate from each of the farmer owned provincial co-operatives now members of the federation. Where commodity groups and local farmer owned co-operatives exist within a county these two would have appropriate representation.

• Functions of a county organization would be as follows:

1. To take action on local affairs affecting the welfare of farm people in the county.

2. To be responsible for organization, including collection of membership dues.

3. To promote self-help projects, especially co-operative action.

4. To be responsible for member education.

5. To assist in dealing with special problems of commodity groups.

6. To prepare, discuss and forward to the provincial annual meeting resolutions concerning the welfare of farmers on provincial, national and international levels.

The provincial board of the new organization would have a president and vice-president elected at the annual convention of the association plus the 14 members elected from the present 14 farm union districts, plus eight members from the present federation board.

At the annual meeting of the new organization delegate status would be given to all members of the provincial board, all chairmen of county organizations, four delegates elected from each of the 55 county organizations; representatives of provincial co-operatives and commodity groups.

This would bring about 400 persons as delegates to the provincial annual meeting. There would be 25 from the provincial board, 55 county chairmen, 220 elected delegates from the counties and 100 representatives of provincial co-operatives and commodity groups.

Resolutions before the annual meeting would originate only from county annual meetings, annual meetings of member co-operatives and commodity groups and the provincial board.

WHY COUNTY SIZE?

In explaining the reason why it favored the county as the basic unit, the committee said farm people have a sense of belonging to their county or municipal district; they are aware of its boundaries.

With 55 such units the head office will not be over-extended in servicing them with information, programming assistance and leadership training. Neither the present locals nor districts can be satisfactorily serviced from the central office.

In areas where organization is weak or non-existent, it would be possible to keep it alive by subsidy and assistance until membership is built up and leaders trained.

Using the same boundaries as the county, the farm organization unit would be in an excellent position to deal with local problems such as roads, education and health services. Administration of ARDA will be based on these geographical areas and this change in structure of the farm organization will make it possible for farmers to participate in ARDA planning effectively through their farm organization.

This participation in local affairs is expected to improve local government and increase interest in local government affairs, the committee believes.

The county units would be large enough to have a considerable body of resource people to draw on. People such as the district agriculturist, co-operative field men and others. These people are available now but "only occasionally and inefficiently." The committee hoped the provincial office would be in a position to supply specialists in certain resource fields.

County chairmen would, in time, be key people in their areas. In time of emergency they could be called quickly together, given the necessary information and they could quickly inform farmers throughout the province through their organization pipeline.

This county unit idea has worked elsewhere; it is used by the National Farmers' Union of the United States, the American Farm Bureau Federation and the Ontario Federation of Agriculture the brief stated.

The basis for establishment of the county board is similar to the present provincial organization of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture.

The brief said there are five co-operative organizations in Alberta which should have representation on each of the county organizations. These are the Alberta Wheat Pool, the United Grain Growers, the United Farmers of Alberta Co-operative, the Alberta Livestock Co-operative and the Alberta Poultry Marketers.

FINANCING

The committee recommended four sources for financing the new organization:

1. A direct membership fee of \$10 to each farm family. This would be on a voluntary basis.

2. A grant to each county organization by the local government to be used for work in the area. The committee recognized some counties have more revenues than others and it was reluctant to suggest a per head payment. It proposed instead a flat \$1,000.

3. An agreement be made with the farmer-owned co-operatives whereby the organization agrees to promote understanding and patronage of co-operatives in return for a percentage of net earnings.



I hope every reader inquires about AGRICOLA CONJUNCT! Why the special edition? Our role as an organization is to bring problems of developing agricultural policy to our members. Our aim here is to point out the present situation, and the methods that are now used in making decisions about our industry. We are also listing the proposals set forth by the committee that studied farm organization.

This special edition should be dearly treasured by every person engaged in agriculture. I urge everyone of you to read this section, discuss it with your neighbors, and at your local meetings. We will be looking forward to the course of action you, as members, decide to take.

—Paul Babey

For the purpose of estimating revenue the committee used two percent but it stressed this should be open to negotiation from time to time.

4. Grants and aid be accepted for special projects, providing acceptance of such grants does not interfere with the freedom of the organization to pursue its objectives.

Using these guideposts, the committee estimated the farm organization could obtain revenues of around \$393,000 per year to start. This figure could be increased as an efficient organization could expand membership and its promotional work would result in more business for co-operatives and therefore higher returns for farm organization. It was estimated that if as many farmers bought petroleum products co-operatively as now market their grain co-operatively, the return for this additional return alone would be about \$25,000.

The committee recommended a definite budget for the county organization. This money would come from the \$1,000 grant from the county plus a half share of membership fees. On the average there should be about 400 members per county so this would yield about \$2,000. In sparsely populated areas it might be necessary to supply a subsidy from central office funds. Briefly then, the counties would each have budgets of about \$3,000, and this would leave \$228,000 for central office financing.

The proposed budget would give the new farm organization roughly \$120,000 more per year than is now garnered by the FUA and the AFA together.

"Progress means nothing unless people come along with it of their own free will. Efficiency is merely another name for tyranny unless it is consciously achieved by voluntary actions of human beings." —H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh

Understand . . .

What We Have NOW!

Any study of farm organization reports has to be a study in depth. By this we mean a complete study of all existing organizations as well as having a look at new proposals.

In Alberta, we are blessed with a great variety of organizations. Over the years, we have had only one general organization with the exception of some short periods at different times. Its name has changed, but its nature has not.

During that period, many large successful co-operatives have been organized. Of these, two large grain handling co-operatives handle most of our grain, two Dairy Pools handle most of our dairy products, a poultry co-op and a livestock co-op handle much of our poultry and livestock.

Then we have three co-ops that provide our consuming needs

from groceries to combines; from lumber to fuel oil. In fact, there is very little today that a farmer either sells or buys that he could not handle through a co-operative, owned and controlled by Alberta farmers.

Then we have commodity organizations of various kinds which represent every part of our livestock industry, as well as sugar beets and vegetables. In one way or another, Alberta farmers contribute nearly one half million dollars a year to maintain all these organizations. It amounts to about seven dollars per farm. In total, it is a lot of money, but per farm it represents an extremely small outlay for maintaining the industry in a healthy condition.

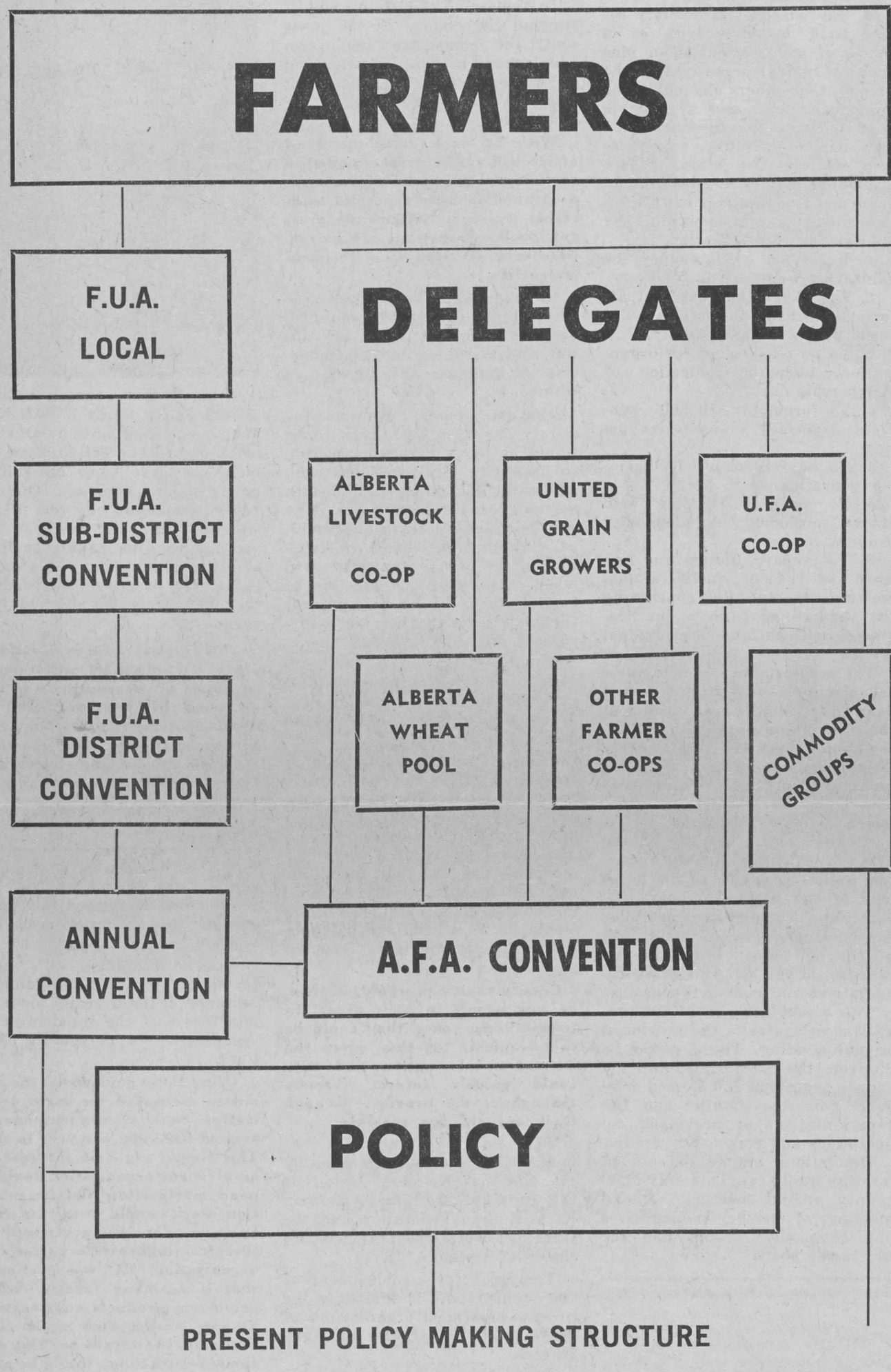
Any study then, must first of all, look at that which we have. What is the United Grain Grow-

ers? What is the Wheat Pool? How do they function and what purpose do they serve? What is a dairy pool? Alberta Livestock Co-operative? U.F.A. Co-op? Federated Co-op, etc.? Why do we have them? What about the FUA? How does it function and what is its purpose? Then finally, what is the A.F.A.?

It is only after the farm people of Alberta understand each of these organizations, and their functions, that they can properly evaluate the expenditure of time and money that keeps them in operation. It is only when farmers have a clear understanding of the purposes that they can properly assess any new proposals for a new general farm organization that is designed to help each of these organizations function better.—Ed Nelson

AGRICOLA

CHART 1



VEREINIGTER ACKERBAU

LOS CAMPESinOS UNIDAS

農業の和合

UNITY FOR AGRICULTURE

Unified Farm Organi

Unity in farm organizations has been discussed in many quarters of Canada. The N.F.U. & C.F.A. held joint meetings to see where their efforts could be co-ordinated. The Tyler Commission made a study of farm organizations in Manitoba. In Alberta

One point that will many is—supposing the do not agree on certain p they want to present sep posing views? When situ nature arise, I wonder make any gains for Ag appears to me that in t

Federation Head Sug

The report gives much food for thought. For instance, why have we farm organizations at all? Do we not have elected representatives in all levels of government from municipal on

The establishment and the co-operative movement as a direct result of the id

CONJUNCTI

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flighting views the government is in the comfortable position of being able to cancel out both views, and so do absolutely nothing.

The principle involved in the committee's recommendations is that we should have only one policy-making organization for Alberta. If approved by the farmers of the province it would mean pooling our financial resources and co-ordinating our efforts in an attempt to do something for agriculture.

If you examine the cahrts, two things are common to both. First, the farm people are responsible for all of the organizations. They own them, provide leadership and support them financially by using their services.

The second factor is that we are trying to evolve common policy for agriculture. The confusing element is in the mechanics of getting the job done. (Chart 1) It is no wonder that under the present set-up we have costly and unnecessary duplication.

Is it possible to involve all of our organizational representatives in working together at the county level? (Chart 2) This then would be the centre of interest—the clearing house for ideas at the membership level where resolutions would be developed. At the annual meeting (again made up of all organizations) every resolution would be decided upon only after a thorough discussion, representing all points of view—direct farmer membership, farm co-op, commodity group etc. Policy as developed at the annual meeting would then be truly represen-

tative of all farm organizations and farm people.

Agriculture employing 10% of the total labor force receives 4.5% (a pitifully small portion) of our total national income. Canadian Government support for agriculture amounts to 3% of our national budget in comparison to 8.2% in Europe. If we continue as we are, it will mean that if any farm group is going to make substantial gains for its particular commodity, then, it is going to do so at the expense of another group in agriculture. In other words, it seems futile for each segment of agriculture to grab for a larger share of too small a piece of pie. Our interests would be much better served if we combined our efforts and pooled our resources so that we can claim a bigger slice of the pie to share. In the final analysis, all agriculture would benefit.

Such a change in farm organization is not going to come overnight. It will mean a very complete study of present existing organizations and of the proposals set out by the committee. If we agree with the principle of one farm organization then surely we can figure out the mechanics by which this can be brought about.

If one organization is our goal, then the onus of this decision is with the farmers themselves. Should they decide to take this progressive step, no doubt this would pave the way for real farm unity in this province, and in other parts of Canada as well.

—Paul Babey

uggests Guidelines . . .

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of the farm organizations of earlier years. Their belief that the farmer himself should take some responsibility to better his social as well as his economic position was well founded. In spite of the fact that much remains to be done we can justly be proud of our accomplishments to date.

For a time some people had the impression that the direct membership farm union and the co-ops were drifting apart—if this was true at all, there is certainly no evidence of that condition today. Why should they? Are they not the same people?

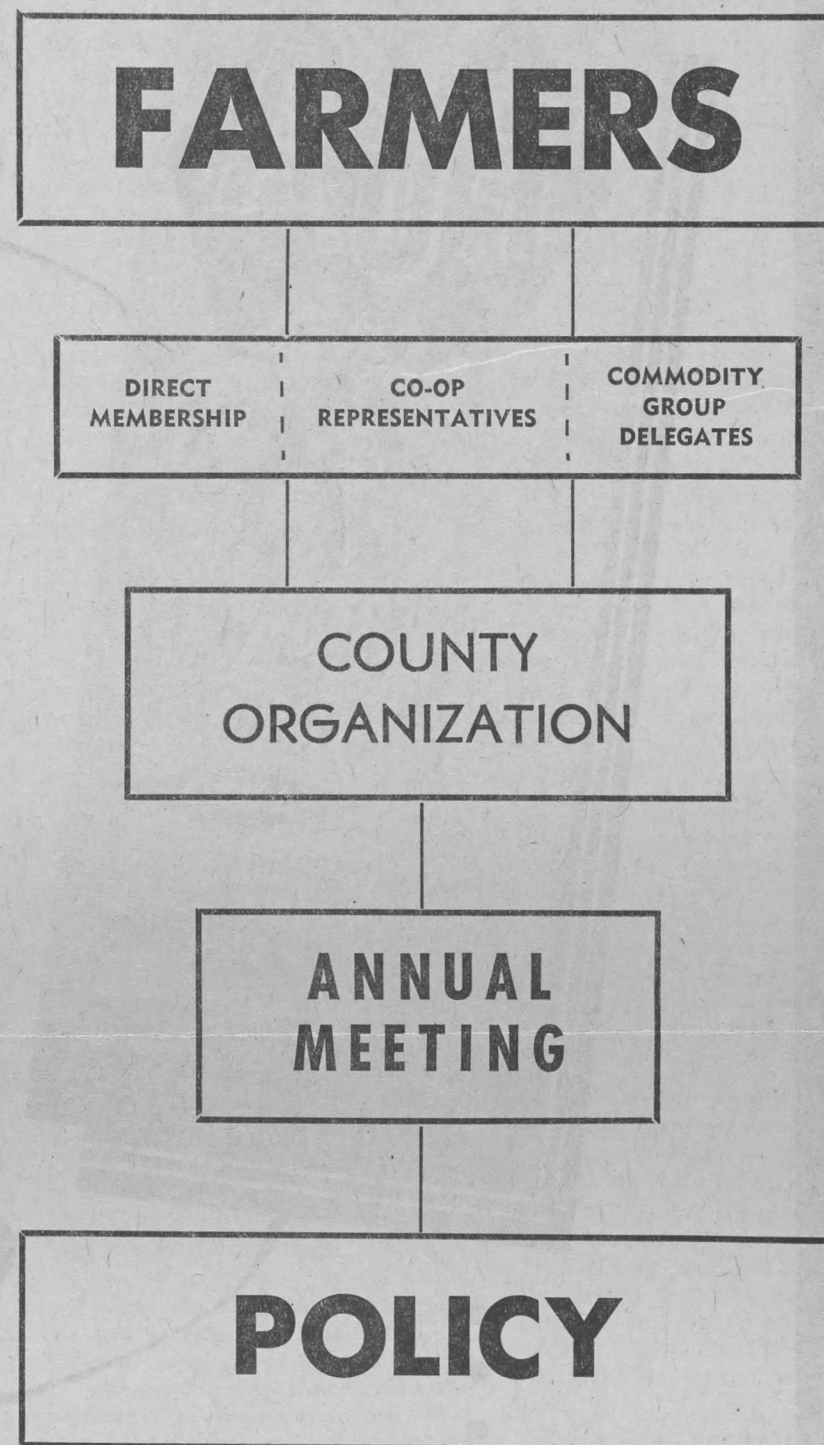
Most of us believe in a direct membership organization; only in this way can you and I as farmers feel that we have some feeling of belonging. Why all farmers do not find it desirable to belong and take part in their own organization is difficult to understand. The membership of the Alberta Fed-

eration of Agriculture is made up of the various co-operatives in the Province. The F.U.A. is, of course, also a member. The aim of the Federation is primarily to co-ordinate the efforts of the various co-operatives, large and small. Will amalgamation of the F.U.A. and A.F.A. bring farm groups closer together, or will it result in jockeying for position? Is there risk of submerging one or the other? The larger co-ops will of necessity retain their field and promotional staffs—might there be conflict here?

Senator Cameron, Mr. Platt and Mr. Nesbitt have given us a report I commend to you for study. In any event, we must strive for unity on the farm front.

—Nelson Malm, President,
Alberta Federation
of Agriculture.

CHART II



PROPOSED POLICY MAKING STRUCTURE

WHY THE LATIN?

What gives with this ancient language all of a sudden? No, the Organized Farmer hasn't suddenly gone "high hat" on you, faithful reader. We just wanted to CATCH YOUR ATTENTION!

We feel that what we are presenting on these inside pages is far too important to allow your eyes to pass over it, without reading. If any action is to be taken on the FARM ORGANIZATION report, if any move toward closer ties between the various unions, federations, associations, and co-operatives serving agriculture is to come about, it is you—and your neighbor—who must sanction it.

It was impossible to give the full story on these few pages. All we could do this time is try to get you thinking, and dreaming. Just imagine what we could do for agriculture with a more unified policy voice. The question remains, the one you must answer: Do we need to move in this direction? And if so, HOW?

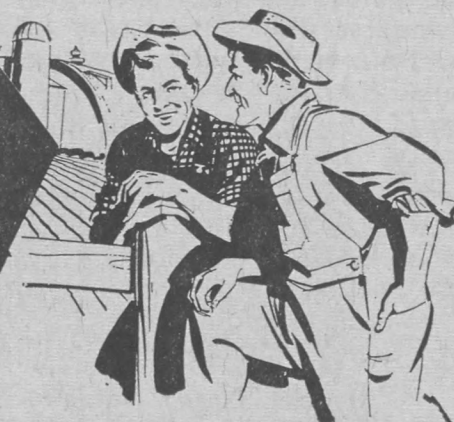
The Platt Committee report is only a suggestion—something to think about. It could form the basis of a future organization—but that is up to the farmer-members. This is going to be discussed at the coming District Conventions. Let's have your opinions.

By the way, the languages represented on these pages, besides the Latin, are French, Spanish, German, Ukrainian, English, and Cree. They say the same thing—UNITY FOR AGRICULTURE

За єдність в хліборобстві

L'AGRICULTURE UNIE

FARMERS SAVE !!



**FARM INSURANCE POOL
RETURNS**

6.6% DIVIDEND

ON 1963 PREMIUMS

**FARM INSURANCE POOL
DIVIDEND RECORD**

1962 — 4%

1963 — 6.6%

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE OFFERS A COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICE WITH EXTRA SAVINGS TO MEMBERS THROUGH THE F.U.A. AUTO AND FARM INSURANCE POOLS.

**AUTO POOL DIVIDEND
RECORD**

1960 — 4%, 1961 — 7%, 1962 — 5%

1963 — In spite of heavy losses throughout the auto insurance industry in 1963, the F.U.A. Auto Pool managed to show a small surplus. On the advice of our Insurance Committee no dividend will be declared this year. The surplus amount will be added to next year's earnings.

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AND
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INSURANCE SEE YOUR CO-OP
INSURANCE REPRESENTATIVE
THERE IS A DIFFERENCE WHEN
YOU INSURE THE CO-OP WAY!

THE FUTURE OF THE F.W.U.A.

Farm women who have helped to build the F.W.U.A. can be proud of the achievements of the women's organization over the past 50 years. We can also be proud of the fact that we have co-operated with the men in the various phases of the farm organization work.

By Mrs. R. Johnston, F.W.U.A. President

Fifty years ago the women who took their place in the farm organization considered their main responsibility the task of bringing education, health and welfare services to rural people in a pioneer country. The modernization of farming and industry has changed the position of the farmer in the economy of the nation and has produced drastically changed social and economic conditions in the rural community. Today the tasks of the women in the farm organization are in the same basic fields—education, health and welfare services to meet the needs of the changed rural community.

They must bring pressure on our governments to provide for rural young people the educational opportunities and the health and welfare services which are essential to fit them in a changing world.

Today the FWUA has representation on the FUA executive and board on the Alberta Federal Canadian Federation of Agriculture board and the National Farm Union of Agriculture board, the Union Council. Besides those positions traditionally held by members of the FWUA executive, women as individual members have served and are serving on the FUA executive, The FUA Board, district and sub-district boards and in the various offices in FUA locals.

"The Organization Report" by special committee of Mr. Platt, Senator Cameron and Mr. Nesbitt, has been referred for study by the AFA to all member organizations. It is proposed to make the sub-district, or county, the most important unit of farm organization. Every member, men, women and juniors are eligible to vote at the sub-district meetings. All co-operatives and commodity groups in the sub-districts will have a delegate representative who must be an FUA member. This will bring the opinions of co-operatives and commodity groups into the organization at the sub-district level.

I suggest that there should be an FWUA sub-director in every sub-district who will be responsible for co-ordinating the women's work. An annual sub-district FWUA conference should be planned in every sub-district. These conferences will be attended by women of both FUA and FWUA locals. The resolutions passed at the FWUA conferences should come before the sub-district conventions to gain support from other groups before going to the annual FWUA convention.

A much greater effort must be made to bring all the women in the Joint FUA locals into active participation in sub-district FWUA conferences and committee work.

gests an annual convention made up of approximately 400 delegates. I suggest that in addition to these 400 delegates the FWUA convention should be composed of three FWUA executive members, the fourteen FWUA directors, one FWUA sub-director from each sub-district. This would provide for an FWUA annual convention of approximately 125. This convention should meet jointly with the organization's annual convention and should hold enough separate sessions during the convention week to deal with education, health and welfare which according to the constitution are the responsibilities of the FWUA.

A strengthened sub-district organization offers greater possibilities for effective work on the part of FWUA women.

The "Organization Report" sug-

Such a convention would be adequate to carry on the work of the FWUA much as at present and the stronger sub-district organization will make possible better organization of the women's work throughout the province.

The FWUA throughout the province has been making a study of the most effective way women can take their place, if the Alberta farm organizations decide to become one farm organization. I believe that it is essential that the FWUA become a separate but integral part of such an organization. I also believe that you, the women of the FUA, should decide what form it will take.

I hope that as many locals and individuals as possible will complete the questionnaire below and send it to your FWUA director. If she receives a good percentage of them before July FWUA board meeting it will give the provincial board more accurate

knowledge of the opinion of the women throughout the province. (Questionnaire on page 8)

FARMERS' DAY . . .

(Continued from page 2)

PURPLE GAS

Numerous unconfirmed reports have reached our office, to the effect that use of purple gas in farm trucks will be discontinued. In checking with the Government they state there is no intention of such a change at present. We advised the Minister of Highways that should action of this type be contemplated in the future, we would appreciate hearing from them in advance.

Recently a committee has been defined as a device for dividing responsibility and postponing action. Obviously this is not reference to FUA committees!

Good spraying and haying.

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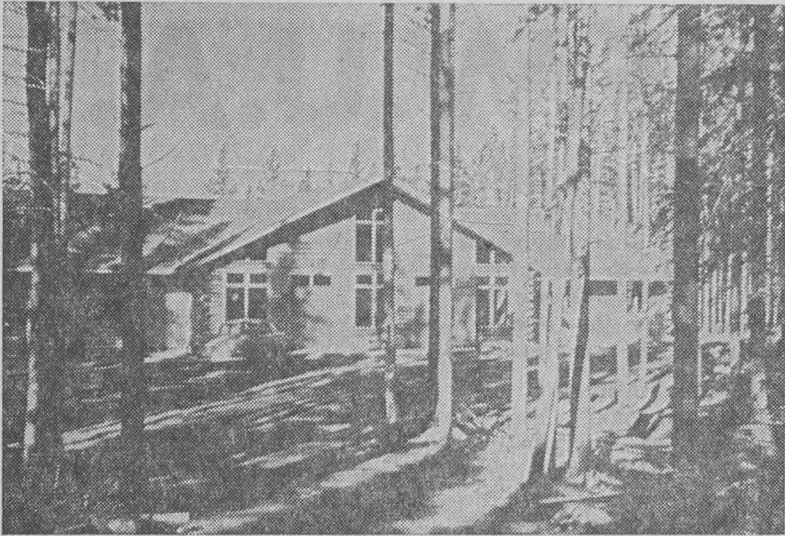
Responsible position with farm organization. Duties include supervisory work, writing, interpreting farm legislation and policies, research, and interviewing farmers. Must have good knowledge of co-operatives and agricultural organizations. Initiative and ability to formulate and communicate ideas.

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Apply Farmers' Union of Alberta, 9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton, Alberta.

All applications treated confidentially.

Write for FREE details and qualifications on our Farmer-Agents plan. Smith-Roles, Saskatoon.



VISIT GOLD EYE LAKE THIS SUMMER!

(Above) Here is a recent shot of the pavilion. The log structure fits perfectly into the setting, it gives the camp a kind of character and charm which will be remembered by those visiting the site. (Right) This is the view, as you look west from the Gold Eye Lake Camp Pavilion. Inviting isn't it!



Local..... No..... Members Present.....

1. How can women in the F.W.U.A. locals and women in the F.U.A. joint locals take their place at the county level?
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2. What would you hope to accomplish by F.W.U.A. conferences at the county level?
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3. If the F.U.A. county organization were to setup working committees as suggested by the "Organization Report" on what committee would you consider that women should be definitely represented?
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4. Would the present four committees — education, health and welfare, agriculture and co-operation, and citizenship—be suitable to cover F.W.U.A. board responsibility and policy or what would you suggest?
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5. Are they suitable to cover F.W.U.A. local needs?
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6. What part should the F.W.U.A. play in assisting the Jr. F.U.A. and the F.U. & C.D.A. Teen Camps?
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7. Should there be a senior assistant to the Jr. F.U.A. in every county as well as the districts?
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.....
8. Should the Junior activities be planned to meet the needs of the 16 to 21 year-old group hoping to attract those not in 4-H clubs and those beyond the 4-H club age, and to retain enough until they reach the age of 27 to give stability to the provincial junior organization?
.....
.....
.....

Date of meeting.....
Return to:
FARM WOMEN'S UNION OF ALBERTA
9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton, Alta.

Busy Summer Ahead For Camp Gold Eye, 110 Miles West of Red Deer

Camp Gold Eye, 110 miles west of Red Deer, is to be the scene of about nine major functions this summer, along with an unspecified number of smaller get-togethers.

During July and August, Gold Eye Camp will probably play host to more than 300 people who will each spend up to a week participating in one or another of the camping sessions.

There will be four "Teen Camps," one "Graduate Camp," one FWUA sponsored "Citizenship Camp," the Junior FUA Convention, and tentatively — an FU & CDA "Family Camp" and a "4-H Junior Leader Camp."

Dates for the FU & CDA sponsored "Teen Camps" are July 5 to 11, July 12 to 18, July 19 to 25 and July 26 to August 1. Details and application forms are available from Gerald Schuler at 9934 - 105 Street, Edmonton. Applications must be in by June 24.

The "Citizenship Seminar" is

slated for August 9 to 15. Theme of the seminar this year is "Sharing Our Heritage." Applications must be in by June 30.

An experimental "Family Camp" is to be tried this year. Directors of FU & CDA member organizations, with their families are being invited to take part in this first attempt. About 100 people are expected. This will be at the end of June.

June 15-15, the FWUA local from Stony Plain will try a family weekend camp at Gold Eye. Purpose is to be to see the camp—and find some rest and relaxation.

All summer staff has been hired. Larry Craig from Barrhead is to be recreation director, Mrs. Sehlin of Clive will be the Camp cook. Morley Bradley will continue as camp caretaker, and Gerald Schuler will be camp administrator. Other temporary staff will be provided by the various organizations which make use of the camp.

To Celebrate Farmers' Day

Hillside will be holding its annual big Farmers' Day celebration at the Hillside Community Grounds on Friday, June 12th.

Hillsiders start early. They will have a full line of sports and special attractions for children starting at 10:00 a.m. They don't say when the fun will end!

Hillside-West Liberty FUA and FWUA locals are inviting all their neighbors. Farmers' Day is OUR DAY." They claim.

So, on Farmers' Day, June 12, remember Hillside. Take in their celebration, or else attend the one being held nearer your farm.

—KeN

NEHRU DIES

Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India since 1947, died on May 27 in New Delhi. He was 74. Mr. Nehru had just returned from a holiday when he suffered a stroke.



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